

# Multi-tenant use of Squid with OpenAthens

This page covers the use of Squid in a multi-tenant situation - i.e. with multiple IP address that can be assigned based on where in your OpenAthens domain a user sits.

This page concentrates on Linux. Other forwarding proxies are available and will work in similar ways.

## Prerequisites

- Familiarity with your own systems.
- Sufficient access rights to install and configure software.
- No fear of the command line (although a healthy respect is always good).
- You will need to talk to us before you start so that we can prepare the additional files you will need.

## Method

There are a couple of differences between Debian and Red Hat derived systems which are highlighted below. Other distros will be similar.

## General

1. Install Squid. Most repositories include it, but you can also get binaries from <https://wiki.squid-cache.org/SquidFaq/BinaryPackages>
2. Navigate to your install directory (/etc/squid)
3. Edit `squid.conf` taking care to use the correct `auth_param` line for your distro.

```
# Prevent X-Forwarded-For being overwritten by Squid
forwarded_for transparent

# Setup ACLs for OpenAthens
auth_param basic program /usr/lib64/squid/basic_ncsa_auth /etc/squid/squid_users # RHEL / CentOS based
distros
# auth_param basic program /usr/lib/squid/basic_ncsa_auth /etc/squid/squid_users # Debian / Ubuntu based
distros
auth_param basic realm proxy
acl authenticated proxy_auth REQUIRED
include /etc/squid/acl.conf

# Allow authenticated access
http_access allow authenticated

# Deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all
```

Three necessary files `/etc/squid/acl.conf`, `/etc/squid/squid_users` and `/etc/squid/addresses.conf` (referenced later) define the ACLs and mappings to IP addresses. These will be supplied by OpenAthens.

4. Start Squid and set it to autostart according to your OS
5. `<squids_ip_address>:3128` should now show an error page generated by Squid

## Securing the connection

You want to make sure that the inbound connection is limited to OpenAthens and this is secured using an X.509 client certificate. The `squid_users` file is used purely for mapping.

The process is a little different depending on which flavour of Linux you are using.

- [Red Hat based distros such as CentOS](#)
- [Debian based distros such as Ubuntu](#)

## Red Hat based distros such as CentOS

6. Add the following to your `squid.conf` file:

```
#http_port xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:3128
```

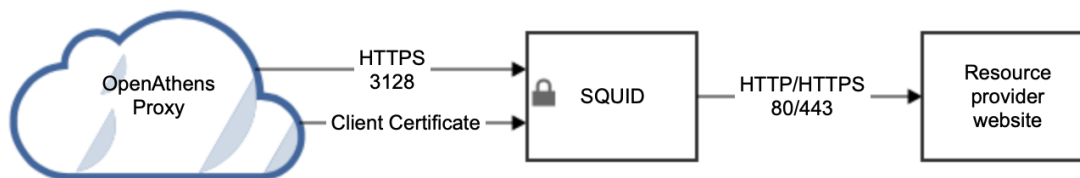
```
https_port xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:3128 cert=/etc/squid/ssl_cert/server.pem clientca=/etc/squid/ssl_cert/openathens-client.pem
```

- `xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx` is the external IP address of your Squid instance. Remove any and all `http_port` directives, leaving only the `https_port` directive
- `server.pem` is your server's certificate. This needs to be from a valid certification authority or Let's Encrypt. We'll need a copy alongside the username and password you set up earlier. Our service desk will be able to advise on secure ways to transfer the information to us.
- `openathens-client.pem` is the public key of the OpenAthens service and will ensure access is restricted. You can download it from <https://proxy.openathens.net/tls/openathens-client.pem>
- (Put both certificates in the `/etc/squid/ssl_cert` folder)

#### 8. Set your firewall rules to

- allow TCP inbound to port 3128 on this server from **any** source IP address (the connection from us can come from multiple IPs)
- allow outbound traffic on standard HTTP ports (80 and 443)

#### 9. Securely pass our service desk the username and password you set up in step 3



## Debian based distros such as Ubuntu

At the time of writing the Squid package supplied by Debian is not compiled with the `-enable-ssl` flag which means the `https_port` configuration directive is not available and a little more work is required. Since you can't use a simple configuration directive you need to front Squid with something such as stunnel (<https://www.stunnel.org/>).

6. `>apt-get install stunnel4`

8. Create `/etc/stunnel/stunnel.conf`:

```
pid=/var/run/stunnel4/pid
setuid = stunnel4
setgid = nogroup

[squid-tls]
accept = xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:3128
#Don't need to expose squid directly to the internet.
connect = 127.0.0.1:3129
cert = /etc/stunnel/server.pem
CAfile=/etc/stunnel/openathens-client.pem
verify = 4
```

- `xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx` is the external IP address of your Squid instance.
- `server.pem` is your server's certificate. This needs to be from a valid certification authority or Let's Encrypt. We'll need a copy alongside the username and password you set up earlier. Our service desk will be able to advise on secure ways to transfer the information to us.
- `openathens-client.pem` is the public key of the OpenAthens service and will ensure access is restricted. You can download it from <https://proxy.openathens.net/tls/openathens-client.pem>
- (Put both certificates in the `/etc/stunnel` folder)
- Only root should have RW access to the `server.pem` file

9. Add the following to your `squid.conf` file:

```
http_port 127.0.0.1:3129
```

10. Set your firewall rules to

- allow TCP inbound to port 3128 on this server from **any** source IP address (the connection from us can come from multiple IPs)
- allow outbound traffic on standard HTTP ports (80 and 443)

11. Securely pass our service desk the username and password you set up in step 3.

